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ANSWER

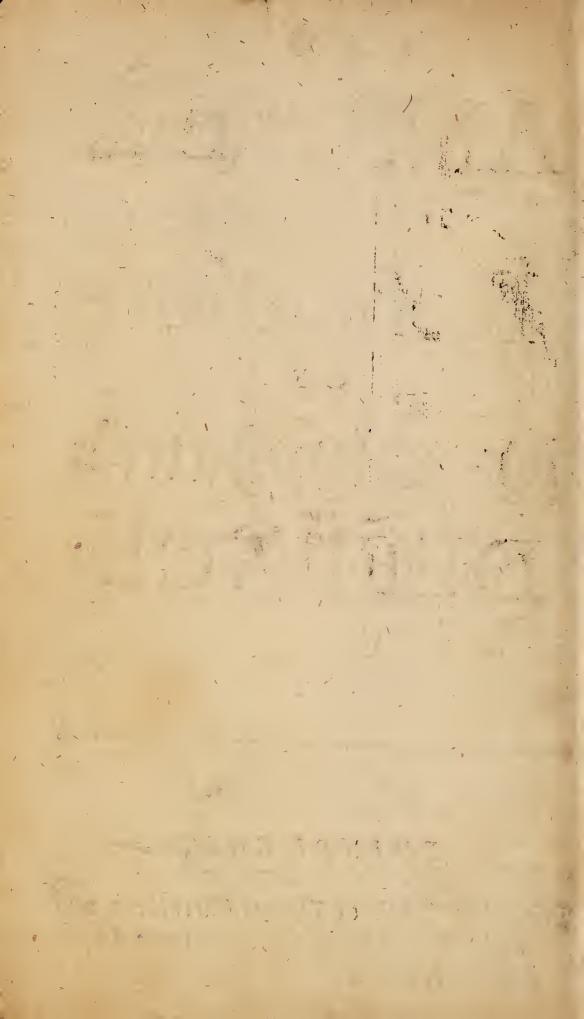
To the PRETENDED

Refutation

D. Olyphant's DEFENCE

EDINBURGH,

Printed by J. W. for Thomas Carruthers, and Sold at his Shop in the Parliament Closs, M. DC. XC. IX.



An Answer to the pretended Refutation, &c.

NE might very justly imagine, that this Refutation had been rather defign'd for that of the Melius Inquirendum, than of Dr. O's Defence, if it was not for the Title-Page: And I appeal to any Man that had any Confidence in the Refuter's Ingenuity, if the Matter of Fact as it is now set down in the Refutation, be not quite different from what he imagined it was by the Melius Inquirendum. The Apothecary and the File in his Shop before appealed to as Witnesses, to testifie the Patient's being several times Vomited, are now declined; the File he confesseth proves no such thing, and the Apothecary, says he, cannot purge himself of partial Counsel, which is calling in question the Honesty of that Gentleman, whom all of his Acquaintance know to be of such steddy and firm Principles; that even his own Interest when at Stake, or that of his nearest Relations, could never by as him to do any thing he thought unjust or disingenuous. But it is pleasant to hear how heDeclines the Patient, because, sayes he (if we may believe himself) a very mannerly Supposition by the A 2

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the by, He remembers nothing that passed for Four or Five days together after the taking the Vanit. Why, what if he did not; does that prove heremembred nothing before he took the Vomit? Now I hope, the Refuter doth not pretend he Vomited the Patient after the Dr. had done it. It was unlucky indeed the Patient should have remembered the Dr's Vomit, and the great Benefit he found by it (which he as justly as Generously, own'd on all Occasions, and frequently to the Dr. himself) and in the mean time have forgot that the Ordinary had given him severals before. However, I do assure the Resuter, had the Dr. known any thing of his giving warm Water or Whey for Vomits, he would have been far from denying them place among his other Achillean Cures and Ren-gun-Artillery. And here I must take notice of a most admirable turn of Gigantick Wit in the Refutation; the Dr. in his Defence is speaking of the Answerer's Remedies as no better Artillery to attack the Disease, than Pen-Guns would be to take a Fort; and here the Refutor most waggishly turns the Cannon on the Dr. by turning the Body of the Patient into the Cannon: I do confess indeed, sayes he, they are but Pen-Guns in Respect of the Dr's Artillery, the Discharging of which had in fead of taking the Fort, almost Split the Cannon non, which was no great mark of a very good Gunner. Now, had the Ordinary by an overcharge of Milk and Sugar, burit his Clifter-pipe, and at the same time taken the Fort, I am certain the Dr. would have been far from upbraiding him with his small Skill in Gunnery.

Ishall say nothing to the Resuter's most Christian way of detaming a Man safely, by making his Words have a double meaning, as he does also the Representation of the Matter of Fact, especially after his own fair Confession in the Resutation, where he startly acknowledgeth he had answered both uniquely and Irregularly. And if, says he, in any thing I have Transgress'd, my Adversary is to blame, who attacked me both unjustly and irregularly; and every man must defend as he is attacked.

given to the Dr's Authorities in the Refutation, and It all begin with what is faid to that of Fernel, which I find the Refuter looks on as the most Material thing he has to say. He alledgeth that in the first Quotation brought by the Dr. from Fernel, that Authoripeaks only of intermitting Fevers. Now to cut off all further Debate, I shall grant it be true; but in the mean time, if the Reasons that moved Fernel to Vomit in inter-

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mitting Fevers, can be used for doing th same in continued ones when attended wit Vomiting and overflowing of Gall, is it no the same thing for the Dr's purpose. An that it is, so is evident by the Quotation which I shall again insert Quum per accessiones mu tæbilis spontanea vacuatio contingit, febris, ne Medicamento integre solvi potest. At quu ea aut nulla aut parcior existit medicatio adh benda, ne neglecta Febris speciem mutet & a terior vel prolixior evadat. When, says h there happens by turns a great Evacuation. Bile if its own accord, the Fever may end with out any Medicine; but when that is either nor at all or too little, Medicaments are to be give en, lest the Fever by being neglected, chan its Species, and become worse and of longer co tinuance. And afterwards, Quum enimpr cipue impura sit prima corporis Regio, in qu & humor noxius fluctuat, statim initio ej nonnihil tempestive expurgandum est, prese tim si vel oris amaror, vel Cordis dolor, v Nausea vel in appetentia vel suffocatio acris urget. For seeing the Stomach and intesti (which is the Prima Corporis Regio.) which the Noxious Humour fluctuats, are me unclean, some of it is to be timeously evacuation in the beginning, especially if there be bitte ness in the Mouth, Oppression of the Heart, squeamishness or want of Appetite or Suffocat

now, I would gladly know if any Man can show the least Reason, why all that may not be applyed to Continued Fevers that have Remissions, and are attended with redounding Choller, as are these Fevers the Dr. first discoursed of. And in effect the Affinity between Agues and most of our Fevers is so great, that not only Volunting, but the Kinkina or Jesuit's Bark, the true Specifick Cure of Agues has been very successfully introduced into the Cure of them.

He comes next to Celsus, whom the Drawn'd both in his first discourse and desence to have used warm Water for a Volumit, and gives a good Reason for it; but to give that now for one in any case, except perhaps after a slight Surfeit, is truely to treat the practice of Medicine in Ridicule. And I wonder if the Resuter would use the Kinkina in an Ague, or the Ipeca Coanha in a Dysentery, because Celsus knew nothing of

After that he passeth over those pat Quotations of Willis, Sylvius, Etmuller, Michael Hartman, and Dr. Tournesort's Testimony, that it was the Practice of the best Physicians in France, not only to give Antimonial Vomits, and the other most Drastick Medicines, but to mix Vomiting and Purging 8)

Medicines together, all which the Dr. hac Riveted in his Desence; until he comes to Sydenkam. Neither doth he Answer the Quotations brought from him, but tells us from the Schedula Monitoria, that he used Blooding & Purging in Febribus quamplurimarum specierum in very many sorts of Fevers, & not in most part of Fevers, as the Refuter Translates it; which is very true, but these were properly Symp tomatical Fevers of the Inflammatory kind and quite different from these the Dr. speaks of, which are ten to one the most ordinary here, and even Sydenham had practised a long time before he had seen any other, as he tells himself in the Preface to these Fevers he Cures by Vomiting, Quo quidem tempore, says he, nondum mihi innotuerat, aliam aliquam Febris Speciem in rerum natura inveniri. At which time (which was a good time after he had Practised Physick) it was not known to me, there was any other sort of Fever to be found in Nature. And how much a Kin those Fevers were to Agues he tells in the same Presace in these Words. Dicta itaque Febris continua Intermittentium quasi Compendium quoddam, & e contra singuli earum Paroxysmi Compendium bujusce mi à videbantur; atque adeo discrimen in hoc maxime versari, quod continuæ conceptam semel effervescentiam Sunechoos eodemque semper tenore perficerent; intermittentes autem

(9) partitis vicibus ac diversis temporibus eadens defungerentur. Therefore, says he, the foresaid continued Fever seemed to me as a sort of Compend of the Intermitting Ones, and on the other hand, each Fit of those seemed a Compend of this; so that the Difference lay mostly in this, that the continued Fevers did hold out in the Same Tenor, and did perfect without Intermission the Effervescence they had begun; whereas the Intermitting Fevers did the same at different times and by Intervals. And that this is positively true in most Fevers we have, and most remarkably so in these we have had this Season, every Man that hath accuratly observed will easily be convinced.

At last he comes to Dr. P's Dissertation of the Cure of Fevers by Evacuation, and tells us, that there Sweating is proposed as the best and readiest Evacuation for Curing all Fevers, without any respect to the Seat of the Morbisick Matter. I Answer, that Dr. P. did not Design that Discourse for the Use of any who did not know that nothing could be Evacuated by Sweating which did not immediatly come from the Blood, so that the Morbisick Matter must of necessity be Seated in the Blood and Blood-Vessels, before it could be brought away by Sweating, and not in the Stomach

as Dr. O. supposed.

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I have now done with my Answer to that Resutation of the Desence, and leave it to be judged by any Man that is Impartial, whether or not it deserves that Title. I am quite Tired with the Subject, and shall conclude all with a Letter the Dr. received from a Physician at London of his Acquaintance, concerning his Short Discourse, which I hope the Reader will neither sind Impertinent nor Tedious, it being written by one whose Wit and Good Humor are equal to his Learning and Ingenuity.

DEAR

DEAR SIR.

Thank you for the Present of your small Treatise about Vomiting in Fevers, but at the same time, I approve of your Reasons, you must give me leave to condemn your Conduct: I know you begin to storm at this; But have a little Patience. There was a Physician of this Town, perhaps the most Famous in his time, being called to his Patient, complaining (it may be) of an Oppression at his Stomach; he would very safely and cautiously order him a Gentle Decoction of Carduus, sometimes hot Water; I don't know but he would allow now and then fat Mutton Broth too. The Patient was Vomited, and the Doctor could justifie himself that he had not omitted that necessary evacuation; this was his constant Practice. Being Chid by his Collegues, who well knew he neglected Antimony, not out of Ignorance or Fear, he would Roguishly tell them, Come, come Gentlemen, that might cure my Patient, but it would kill the Diftemper, and I should have less Money in my Pocket. A pretty Business indeed, a Rich Citizen overgorges himself, which by Management may be improv'd into a good substantial Fever, worth at least Twenty Guineas; and you would have me nip the

Plant in the Bud, have a Guinea for my Pains, and lose the Reputation of a safe Pra-Aitioner to boot. The Gentleman had Reason; all Trades must live. Alas! our People here are grown too quick-fighted, they will have Antimonial Vomits, and a Physiciani dares not omit them, tho' it is many a good Fee out of his Pocket. Join I say with these Wise Gentlemen; they wish well to the Faculty; procure an Order of the Colledge, and banish Antimony the City of Edinburgh, and the liberties thereof. It is a Barbarous thing in these hard times to strangle an Infant Distemper; they ought no more to be murdered than young Cattle in Lent. Let it be as great a Crime to kill a Feyer with an Antimonial Vomit, as to Fish in Spawning time. The Dutch Physicians are like the res of their Nation, Wife; they banish than Heathenish Jesuitical Drug that would quick ly reduce their Practice to a narrow Compai in the hopefulest Distemper of the Countrey TheseRogues that Dream of nothing but Spe cificks and Panaceas, I would have them a hang'd, not so much for the folly of the At tempt, as the Malice of their Intention Rascals, to starve so many worthy Gentle men, that perhaps know no otherwise t get their Liveliehood. Will the Glasiers ver puzle themselves to make Glass Malle (13)

able, would the Knitters ever so much as have dreamed of a Stocking-Loom, or the young Writers Petition'd to have Informations Printed; All those are Wise in their Generation, and must the Physicians be the on-

ly Fools?

We all know here there is no danger in Antimonial Vomits, but this is inter nos; you must not tell your Patient so, let them believe as I said before, that Antimonial Vomits are dangerous, deleterial, break the Fibres of the Stomach, &c. and that you cannot safely give them. So shall you be stiled a cautious safe Physician, one that won't spoil the Curll of a Man's Hair to pull him out of a River. We have some dangerous Dogs here, that in a Quinsy, when a Man is ready to be chock'd, will blood him Fourty Ounces at once; is not this extreamly hazardous? They cut off Limbs, cut for he Stone; is this safe? I tell you the Repuation of a wary safe Physician is worth all the Parts of his Character besides. Now I hope you will allow I have Reason for what said.

I have seen the Melius Inquirendum, and im too well acquainted with the Stile and Spelling, not to know that it is Dr. Eyzat's; but here I must be with you again, how come you to write against one that says two

Drahams

Drams of Emetick Wine is a sufficient Dose for a Man. Suffer not such things to come abroad; they will imagine you are not got so far as the Circulation of the Blood in Scotland; write seriously against such People. Fy upon't, I will never allow them to be above the Dispensation of Ballads and Doggrel, Sc. I am Sir

Yours, &c.

London, August 23, 1699.

FINIS,



